will have Leucippus, who was somewhat senior to Dernocritus, to be the first inventor of this philosophy, though he wrote not so many books concerning it as Demoeritus did. Aristotle, who often takes notice of this philosophy, and ascribes it commonly to Leucippus and Demoeritus jointly, gives us this description of it in his Metaphysics :[a]^

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ro §£ *fjirj* ov, /cat rac Sta^o^ac *aiTiag* raw *a||wv* <^acrt *TavTag jULtVTQi* Tf£tC? o-^?/ia re /catra^tv /cat *Oecriv,* &a<j[)£pav yap TO ov *pvcr/ii(p* /cat otafli^/catrpOTT^* LeilClppllSand his COIH-

panion Demoeritus make the first principles of all things to be Plenum and Vacuum (body and space), whereof one is Ens, the other Non-ens, and the differences of the body, which are only figure, order, and position, to be the causes of all other things/—Which differences they call by these names, Rysmus, Diathige, and Trope. And in his book, De Anima,[b] having declared that Demoeritus made fire and the soul to consist of round atoms, he describes those atoms of his after this

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They are (saith he,) like those ramerita or dusty particles w[r]hich appear in the sun-beams, au omnifarious seminary w[r]hereof Demoeritus makes to be the first elements of the whole universe, and so doth Leucippus likewise.—Elsewhere[0] the same Aristotle tells us, that these two philosophers-ex-, plained generation and alteration, without forms

" ,[s] Lib..L c. iv. p. 268. torn. iv. oper.' [b] Lib. L cap. ii. p. 4. torn. ii. oper. [c] De General et

Corrupt, lib. i.-c.ii, p. 700. torn. i. oper.